

## HOME JOURNAL.

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WM. J. SLATTER, Editor.

Wednesday, April 27, 1881.

Tennessee bonds are quoted in New York at 72½ cents.

The late session of the Legislature cost the State about \$47,000.

According to prediction, the thirteen year locants will make their appearance about the first of May.

The assassins of the Czar of Russia have been executed by hanging. Of the four executed one was a woman.

The work on the narrow-gauge railroad, from Petersburgh to Fayetteville, will be completed by the 1st of May.

Sara Bernhardt, the French actress, realized something over \$400,000. for the seven months she was in this country.

The wife of Judge W. P. Hickerson died at her home, near Manchester, a few days since. She had been in bad health for several years.

The stock has been subscribed and work will soon begin on the wooden mills at Jasper, Tenn. All kinds of business is "looking up" in that town.

Both houses of the Indiana Legislature have passed a bill allowing women to vote at all elections. And Indiana will soon be "under petticoat government."

The day of disunion and demagoguery is passed, we hope, forever, in Tennessee. Look all right under the flag of true Democracy hereafter, and happiness will reign supreme!"

If, at the August election, 1882, the people vote in favor of a Constitutional Convention, delegates thereto will be elected in the following November, and the Convention will meet in April, 1883.

The Nashville Exposition will open today, the 27th, and the indications are that it will be grand success. Gov. Hawkin will be the orator. President Garfield and Gen. Hancock have promised to be present at the opening. Good music will be furnished day and night the entire time. The grand military contests, in which will be engaged infantry, cavalry and artillery companies, will be the most attractive feature. Almost every military company in the State will be present and contend for the handsome prizes to be awarded May 24th and 25th. The Fair Grounds have been secured for this contest. For the first three days of the Exposition the railroads will sell round-trip tickets for one fare; after that single round trip tickets will be 6 cents per mile, parties of five and over, 5 cents per mile, and parties of 10 or more, 4 cents per mile. All tickets good for six days after sale. 3 cents per mile for schools in body of 20 or over, and same for military companies in uniform.

The United States Encyclopedist, a monthly newspaper, has figured up the cost of the dredging system, and reports as follows: Therapeutic aid to be 40,000 dollars sent out of New York alone. We think the estimate is sound, but are willing, as the basis of this article, to accept it. The amount at least \$1,800 per month in saluted commissions, or \$72,000,000 paid by mercantile houses as salaries to men on the road. If to this we add their traveling expenses, \$6 per day, and estimate they are upon the road 1500 days during the year, we have an item of \$36,000,000 more, and an aggregate of \$108,000,000, which must be covered by, and added to, the price of the goods sold. As there are about, say 400,000 stores in the country which the goods on the road eventually reach, we find that every dealer is taxed \$72 per annum to sustain this army of "dromedaries" from New York city alone.

### How To Abolish Charters.

The following are the provisions of a bill enacted into a law, April 5th, by the Legislature:

See 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Tennessee, That the people of any incorporated town or city in this State containing a population of twenty thousand and under, who desire to surrender their charter of incorporation, may do so in no manner following, to wit: When twenty-five or more householders or freeholders of any such town or city shall petition the sheriff of the county in which said town or city is located, for that purpose, the sheriff, by himself or his deputy or deputies, open and hold an election in said town or city in the several wards thereof, to ascertain the will of the people of said town or city, as to the surrender or non-surrender of their charter.

The United States has now gold and silver now in the vaults of its Treasury than has ever been positively known to have been collected in one place by any one nation. The vaults contain \$172,600,000 in gold and about \$50,000,000 in silver.

"United we stand, divided we fall." The three Columbia papers (the Herald, Journal and Sentinel) have consolidated, and are now known as the Herald. We have always claimed that the Herald was one of the best country papers in Tennessee.

Prof. Vennor says the mid-summer will be cool and wet, and that autumn will be open, fine and dry. He further predicts a great deal of sickness, but adds that the weather, except in a few isolated places, will be favorable to agricultural pursuits.

The Tennessee Coal & Railroad Company, operating Sewanee Mines at Tracy City, paid to convicts for extra labor for the six months ending March 31st, 1881, \$3,729, or at the rate of \$7,458 per year. There are about 300 convicts employed at these mines.

Secretary Windom announces that the Government bonds falling due in July, will be redeemed in Washington on July 1st, 1881, and that interest on the same will stop at that time. He says, however, that holders may retain their bonds at the pleasure of the Government, and will receive 3½ per cent. interest on the same after July 1st.

The State debt question is now settled and hereafter we will say but little about it, hoping that the press of the State will adopt the same course. Now, brethren, instead of grumbling over the past let us try to improve the future. There is an immense amount of work to be done before Tennessee can be brought to the front, but if we will work together that happy day is not far distant.

Says the Jackson Tribune and Sun: "There is no probability that the Tennessee money case will be advanced upon the docket of the Supreme Court of the State, and hence it is likely to be two or three years before it is reached. And even after decided in our own Courts, such is the condition of the U. S. Supreme Court dockets, that six or seven years more is likely to elapse before it is finally determined. Hence there is very little probability that the State will be embarrassed with the redemption of this money under seven or eight years, and it is fair to assume that by that time the State will be amply able to redeem the money, should such be the judgment of the Courts, without the least hardship. Those at the united burdens of the funding bill and the Tennessee money case are invited to consider these facts and 't' heart and hope."

Never excuse a wrong action by saying some one else does the same; this is no excuse at all.

### JON. J. R. BEASLEY INTERVIEWED.

**His Views on the Situation in the State Fully Set Forth.**

[From the Nashville Herald.]

Reporter.—What is your opinion of the present situation of public affairs in the State of Tennessee?

Beasley—I think it is the result of largely, intrigue and corruption.

Reporter.—Between whom?

Beasley—Between the railroad officials and prominent men in the Republican and High Democratic parties.

Reporter.—What was the object of the bribe?

Beasley—to procure the dismissal of the suit against the railroads now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Reporter.—When did this intrigue begin?

Beasley—it began, in my opinion, before the meeting of the Democratic Convention last August, and the split in that convention was forced upon the Lowry wing for the purpose of giving the Legislature to the Republicans, making complete repeal for taxes, and plundering the people for the payment of interests upon a debt amounting to nearly half million dollars, which is a ruined debt under the very terms of the law.

Reporter.—Now that the 100-3 bill has been passed, will not the people quietly submit to it?

Beasley—No, sir! It will be the leading question in the next canvass,

and we will have the fiercest political storm which was ever seen in Tennessee. Our greatest trouble is a lack of circulating medium. France prospers and immense burdens because her circulating medium is immense, but in Tennessee we have only about three million dollars while we need about fifteen million.

Reporter.—What effect will the passage of the 100-3 bill have upon the Highwater wing of the Democratic party?

Beasley—It will make it a steed in the mists of heaven and send it to the grave in eternal disgrace.

Reporter.—If the next Legislature has a majority of Lowwater men what will they do?

Beasley—Repeal everything the present Legislature has done in relation to the bond question and make no appropriation for the payment of interest.

Reporter.—Would this prevent complaints from being receivable for taxes?

Beasley—This would not, but another bill could be passed prohibiting tax collectors from receiving them and requiring taxes to be paid in National currency. The Supreme Court of the United States decided in the Oregon case that a state Legislature has the right to do in what specific articles taxes shall be paid.

Reporter.—But has not that court decided in the Virginia case that the compact was a contract, and that no man will be bound by it?

Beasley—There is a great deal of misapprehension about the Virginia case. I am informed by one of the most eminent men in Virginia that the question is whether making coupons receivable for taxes creates a contract that cannot be imposed by legislation was not in view in that case, and "the decision merely affirms or repeats the decision in the case of the city of Charleston that a tax on bonds cannot be deducted from the coupons when presented in payment of taxes, especially when these coupons are in the hands of one who does not own the bonds." But even if the Supreme Court had decided that to make coupons receivable for taxes was a contract that could not be imposed by legislation, we should not be disengaged. It is a common thing for Supreme Courts to override their own decisions.

See 2. Be it further enacted, That upon the receipt of such profit in the sheriff shall give notice of the time of holding such election by written or printed hand-bills, posted at five or more public places in said town or city, and every week thereof at least twenty days before the day of election, setting the object of the election, and shall also cause the same to be published for two consecutive weeks in some newspaper, if there be one in said town or city.

See 3. Be it further enacted, That on the day fixed in said notices, and at the usual place or places of holding elections in said town or city, the sheriff in person, or his deputy or deputies, shall open and hold an election, organizing the judges and clerks as prescribed by law in State and county elections, shall swear the judges and clerks of said election to perform their duties honestly and impartially; all persons who are entitled to vote in said town or city, for the officers thereof, shall be entitled to vote in said election, and those who desire to surrender or abolish the charter of said town or city shall have written or printed on their tickets the words "no charter," and those opposed to the repeal or surrender shall have printed or written on their tickets the word "charter."

See 4. Be it further enacted, That the Sheriff shall make and certify the result of said election, and if "no charter" has a majority of the votes cast, he shall make triplicate certificates, and file one with the Clerk of the County Court of said county, together with the original petition with the County Court Clerk, and one to the Secretary of State, to be filed in his office, and cause one to be registered in the Register's office of said county, and when said certificate is filed for registration said corporation shall be and become extinct. And if a majority of votes cast in said election be for "charter," the Sheriff shall make one statement and certificate of the result, which he shall file with the Clerk of the County Court of said county, together with the original petition, and no other election shall be held for the repeal of the charter of such town or city till after the expiration of one year.

See 5. Be it further enacted, That if said town or city should be situated in more than one county, and petition may be addressed to the Sheriff of said several counties, and they shall each hold said elections in that part of said town or city which is located in his county, and said Sheriff shall compare and canvass the votes, make joint certificates, which shall be filed and registered in their respective counties as before directed.

See 6. Be it further enacted, That the said Sheriff and his deputies shall have three dollars a day each for holding said election, and the judges and clerks of said election shall have such compensation as judges and clerks of State and county elections are allowed by law, all of which shall be paid by the petitioners, together with the costs of advertising and registration and other expenses.

"I've noticed," said Fuddifud, "that the railroads run past all the fences that are painted over with medical advertisements. It's funny," he added, "but it's so. Did any of you ever notice it?" All present acknowledged that it had never occurred to them before—just that way. Fuddifud is more than ever convinced of his profundity.—Boston Post.

Never excuse a wrong action by saying some one else does the same; this is no excuse at all.

### Jefferson Davis' Book.

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

The Hon. Jefferson Davis' long ex-pected "Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government" has not yet been published, but we have been shown a prospectus of it, from which it is possible to judge at least of its appearance. It will be issued in two octavo volumes; the type is of an excellent size, the impression beautiful, and the paper fine. Altogether, the work promises to be much handsomer and better than the average subscription books. It will be illustrated with numerous steel engravings. Those which we have seen are capital, being portraits of the President's staff, of the members of the Confederate Cabinets, of Mr. Davis himself, of Calhoun, Stephens, and Gens. Hampton, A. S., and J. E. Johnston, Beauregard, Jackson, Lee, Hardee, Longstreet and Bragg. The following is Mr. Davis' introduction to the work:

"A duty to my countrymen; to the memory of those who died in defense of a cause consecrated by inheritance, as well as sustained by conviction; and to those who, perhaps less fortunate, staked all, and lost all, save life and honor, in its behalf, has impelled me to attempt the vindication of their cause and conduct. For this purpose I have decided to present an historical sketch of the events which preceded and attended the struggle of the Southern States to maintain their existence and their rights as sovereign communities—the creators, not the creatures, of the General Government.

"The social problem of maintaining the just relation between constitution, government and people has been found so difficult that human history is a record of unsuccessful efforts to establish it. A government, to afford the needed protection and exercise the proper care for the welfare of a people, must have homogeneity in its constituents. It is this necessity which has divided the human race into separate nations, and which has defeated the grandest efforts which conquerors have made to unite limited extent to their domains. When our fathers dissolved their connection with Great Britain, by declaring themselves free and independent States, they constituted thirteen separate communities, and were careful to assert and preserve, each for itself, its sovereignty and jurisdiction.

"At a time when minds of men are straying far from the lessons our fathers taught, it seems proper and well to return to the original principles on which the system of government they devised was founded. The eternal truth which they announced, the rights which they declared "inalienable," are the foundation stones on which rests the vindication of the Confederate cause.

"He must have been a careless reader of our political history who has not observed that, whether under the style of 'United Colonies' or 'United States,' which was adopted after the declaration of Independence, whether under the articles of the Confederation, or the compact of Union, there everywhere appears

the distinct assertion of State sovereignty, and nowhere the slightest suggestion of any purpose on the part of the States to consolidate themselves into one body. Will any candid, well-informed man assert that at any time between 1776 and 1789, a proposition to surrender the sovereignty of the States and merge them in a central government would have had the least possible chance of adoption? Can any historical fact be more demonstrable than that the States did, both in the Confederacy and the Union, retain their sovereignty and independence as distinct communities, voluntary consenting to federation, but never becoming the fractional part of a nation? That such opinions should find adherents in our day, may be attributable to the natural law of aggregation; surely not a conscientious regard for the terms of the compact for union by the States.

"In all free governments the constitutional or organic law is supreme over the government, and in our Federal Union this was most distinctly marked by limitations and prohibitions against all which was beyond the expressed grants of power to the General Government. In the foreground, therefore, I take the position that those who resisted violations of the compact were the true friends, and those who maintained the usurpation of undelegated powers were the real enemies of the constitutional Union.

"To the parents, the widows and the orphans of the Confederate dead, I offer the consolation that those for whom they mourn died for the right—a willing sacrifice on the altar of their country, where their memories, enshrined in the hearts of their people, will go down in tradition to posterity, immortalized by valor in defense of home, and martyrdom for liberty."

In one of the hotels at Nice is a beautiful American, who lately went to an "at home" in full dress—low-necked satin, diamonds, etc. On arriving and looking around the room she perceived the other guests to be in demi-toilette. "Well," she said, "if I'd known that it was only a sit around I'd not have put my clothes on."—London Punch.

"Whenever Henry comes to see me," said a New Orleans girl speaking of her lover, "it seems to me that his breath smells like stale beer." "That is nothing, my child," replied her ill-tempered father, "you can't expect anything else of him. He is so awfully flat now."

"Well, sonny, where did you get such a black eye?" inquired a kindly gentleman of a street urchin. "Oh, a fellow called my brother's hat a swill dipper, and he was bigger than I thought he was."—Sunday School Messenger.

A professor asked his class, "What is the aurora?" A student, hesitating, replied: "Professor, I did know, but I've forgotten." "That is sad, very sad," rejoined the professor. "The only man in the world that ever knew has forgotten it!"—Harvard Lampoon.

You old vulture, you," she exclaimed when he hinted that five bonds per annum were about enough for an ordinary woman. Next day when he rebuked and told her to order sixth, it would have made an angel smile to hear her sweetly call him "Birdie."—Scientific American.

### The Minor Liquor Law.

[An Act to prevent the sale, giving or delivering liquors to minors.]

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